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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FROM THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

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PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FROM THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

AUGUST 20, 1976

INTRODUCTION

This is the ninth annual edition of the booklet issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs to provide information concerning financial assistance available to the municipal units of Nova Scotia from the governments of Nova Scotia and of Canada.

We are indebted to the personnel of the Research Division, who have prepared this edition.

We are greatful to the various departments, boards, commissions and other authorities who provide the information contained in this booklet respecting the assistance available from each of them. As these programmes are subject to change, we suggest that inquiries relating to the various types of assistance should be directed to the department concerned.

B. D. Anthony
DEPUTY MINISTER

Halifax, Nova Scotia
August 20, 1976.

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A. DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

NOTE: The grants in this section are those that were in effect as of the revision date of this publication.

1. General Grants to Cities, Towns and Municipalities

Per capita payments at the rate of $3.73 for cities, $3.30 for towns, and $1.37 for rural municipalities form the basic unconditional grant programme of the Department. Populations used are the latest Census population figures.

The payment is not to be less than the amount paid in 1971, when previous per capita payments were merged with branch bank and street mileage grants to form the present programme.

2. Agricultural Personal Property

The Department of Agriculture and Marketing formerly paid grants annually to certain municipalities to compensate them for reduced tax revenues that resulted from certain general exemptions from taxation contained in the provisions of Section 3 of the Assessment Act. These exemptions are:

the livestock, implements and machinery belonging to a farmer and used in working his farm.

The amount of the annual grant in each case is the total amount levied by the municipality in 1966 on property of the kind listed above.

The Department of Municipal Affairs now pays these grants.

3. Fisheries Personal Property

The Department of Fisheries formerly paid grants annually to certain municipalities to compensate them for reduced tax revenues that resulted from certain general exemptions from taxation contained in the provisions of Section 3 of the Assessment Act. These exemptions are:

the nets, outfit and equipment belonging to a fisherman and used by him in fishing; and all boats, ships and shares therein.

The amount of the annual grant in each case is the total amount levied by the municipality in 1966 on property of the kind listed above.

The Department of Municipal Affairs now pays these grants.

4. Reimbursement of Net Poll Tax Revenues

To reimburse municipal units for loss of revenue resulting from the abolition of the poll tax and of payments under the Defence Establishment Tax Act, the Department annually pays municipal units an amount equal to their 1971 net poll tax and Defence Establishment Tax Act revenues.

5. Grants in Lieu of Taxes

Grants in lieu of taxes are paid annually in respect of certain eligible provincially-owned real property. The eligible real property does not include highway rights-of-way, Crown lands, hospitals, educational institutions, parks or historic sites.

The grant is paid at the rate of $3.00 per $100 of the provincially-determined assessment, which is based on 1967 cost levels. In some instances the grants are shared among adjacent municipalities.

6. Municipal Services

Grants are paid to municipal units in respect of the annual current cost of fire protection, police protection, street lighting and garbage and refuse collection and disposal. Also, grants are paid to municipal units in respect of the capital cost of sewer systems, water systems, street paving, curbs of the project and gutters; prior approval of the project by the Minister is necessary before this capital cost is eligible for assistance. The provincial proportions vary between municipal units and are determined each year by regulation. Refer to the Municipal Services Act, R.S.N.S. 1967, c.203, and Regulations under the Act.

(a) Fire Protection Service

Amount of assistance is the provincial proportion of (i) the actual cost of the eligible service, or (ii) the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less. The maximum eligible cost is determined by multiplying the population of the municipal unit or of the area by (i) $9.70 where the unit or the area provides fire protection through a hydrant system of the water utility and includes in its annual estimates from which it determines its tax rate an amount for fire protection at a rate or figure approved by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, or (ii) $4.73 where the unit or the area does not provide fire protection through a hydrant system or levy an amount for fire protection.

(b) Police Protection Service

The amount of assistance is the provincial proportion of the actual cost of the eligible service or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less. The maximum eligible cost is determined by:

(i) dividing the first 5,000 population of the municipal unit or of the area by 1,000, rounding off the quotient to the next full figure, and multiplying the quotient by $9,600;

(ii) dividing any population in excess of 5,000 by 1,000, rounding off the quotient to the next full figure, and multiplying the quotient by $11,200; and

(iii) adding to the sum of the calculations under (i) and (ii) the greater of $2,000 or $120 per mile of streets in the city or town.

(c) Garbage Collection and Disposal

Amount of assistance is the provincial proportion of the actual cost of the eligible service or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less. The maximum eligible cost is determined by multiplying the population of the unit or of the area by $4.47.

(d) Street Lighting Service

Amount of assistance is the provincial proportion of the actual cost of the eligible service or the maximum eligible cost, whichever is the less. The maximum eligible cost is determined by multiplying $3.30 times the greater of either (i) the population of the unit or of the area, or (ii) the figure obtained by multiplying the total miles of streets of the unit or of the area by the quotient obtained by dividing the total population of all towns in the province by the total miles of streets in all such towns.

(e) Capital Expenditures on Water, Sewer and Paving

Assistance towards capital costs is available for the following services:

(i) water: the cost of constructing, acquiring, altering, extending or improving water works or water systems for the eligible items included in the Regulations;

(ii) sewer: the cost of constructing, acquiring, altering, extending or improving public sewers or drains for the eligible items included in the Regulations;

(iii) paving: the cost of constructing curbs and gutters and paving with permanent paving streets of the municipal unit not, however, including streets with respect to which the municipal unit has an agreement with the Minister of Highways under the Public Highways Act.

Amount of assistance is (i) the provincial proportion of the annual debt charges on debentures issued by a municipal unit for the above purposes, or (ii) the provincial proportion of an expenditure made out of revenue with the prior approval of the Minister, if the grant payable by the Minister with respect to all such expenditures on water, sewer and paving made by the municipal unit in any year does not exceed $20,000.

7. The Planning Act

The Department financially assists municipal planning in two ways:

(a) Under Section 12(4) of the Planning Act, the Department may share in the cost of preparing a municipal development plan. The Department will pay 50 per cent of an agreed budget based on a complete work programme.

(b) Under Section 24 of the Planning Act, the Minister may enter into an agreement with a District Planning Commission to share in the costs and expenses of the Commission. The extent of the Department's contribution is:

(i) fifty per cent of the usual operating costs of the Commission, including the cost of services to participating municipalities, and

(ii) up to 100 per cent of the costs of any additional assistance provided to the Minister in the preparation of a regional development plan.

8. Mapping

The Department has a programme to assist municipal units in the preparation of topographic maps. The cost-sharing programme is:

Scale of Map	Cost to Municipality	Borne by Province
1" = 400'	Half the total cots.	Half the total cost.
1" = 200'	$1.00 per acre or 50% of the cost, whichever is less.	Remainder of cost.
1" = 100' to 1" = 40'	Remainder of cost.	2/3 of estimated cost of mapping same area at 1" = 200'.
Updating existing maps	Half of total cost.	Half the total cost.

The Department may also assist municipal units with the enlargement or reduction of topographic maps for municipal purposes.

All mapping is now done in consultation with the Director of Surveys, Department of Lands and Forests. As a general rule, new mapping will be authorized only if it can be based on the new Maritime Survey Grid, which ensures complete reliability in future for referencing, mapping, surveys and land titles.

9. Education Property Tax Relief Grant

The grant is equal to 75% of the residential portion of the municipal share of the shareable operating costs of education.

The shareable operating costs of education are those costs accepted in the order of the Minister of Education, under the Education Assistance Act for cost-sharing, or actual costs for shareable items if these are less.

The municipal share is the total amount in the Minister's order less the amount of provincial assistance specified in the order.

The residential portion is determined by calculating what proportion of the costs of education were actually paid by residential property taxpayers; for most municipal units this is equivalent to the split in the assessment base between residential property (including resource property, which is farm property and forest property owned by companies or individuals who own less than 50,000 acres of forest land in Nova Scotia) and commercial property. The value of grants in lieu of taxes, converted to the equivalent assessment, must be included in the appropriate part of the assessment base according to the classification of the property in respect of which they are paid.

The grant is paid on the condition that it must be used to reduce the residential tax levy. No other use for this grant is permitted.

10. Other Grants

From time to time the Department administers various programmes of grants to municipalities of an interim nature. Details vary with the programme.

B. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING

Under the provisions of the Weed Control Act, chapter 336 of the Revised Statutes, 1967, a municipal unit is required to appoint a weed inspector. The inspector's function is to discover and arrange for the destruction of noxious weeds or weed seeds.

The Department of Agriculture and Marketing pays one half of the salary and expenses of municipal weed control inspectors.

C. DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

1. Administration of Justice

In Halifax the province makes a contribution to the Court House Commission at the rate of one third of operating costs for facilities used by the whole province, such as the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal.

2. Corrections

The cost of keeping female prisoners in reformatories is shared with the municipalities. The province will contribute towards the maintenance of each female prisoner sentenced to a reformatory institution recognized and approved by the Governor in Council such amount per annum as is determined by the Governor in Council. The municipal contribution is limited to $350 per female prisoner per annum.

The province also assists the municipalities with the operating costs of regional and county jails. Grants are calculated on the basis of separate arrangements for each institution. For the 1975-76 fiscal year provincial operating assistance to regional and county jails amounted to $950,000.

Section 26A (1) of the Court and Penal Institutions Act provides:

> Where a municipality or two or more municipalities undertake to erect, alter or remodel a common jail and the Governor in Council approves of
>
> (a) the location, and
>
> (b) the plans and specifications for all the work in connection with the said erection, altering or remodelling, the Governor in Council may contribute such sum to the capital cost of the erection, altering or remodelling of the common jail as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

D. DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Development participates on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia in certain joint federal-provincial development programs by way of agreements with the federal government as represented by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE). These programmes are not designed for general use by municipalities, but may be of assistance to certain municipalities under specified conditions. DREE assistance is not intended to assist communities as such, but rather to support economic development opportunities. Only where community infrastructure is considered to be essential to the viability of the development opportunity can DREE provide any assistance.

Most of these agreements are negotiated under the terms of the new ten-year Canada-Nova Scotia General Development Agreement, which was signed on September 12, 1974. The Agreement will enable DREE and the province to cooperate in efforts to improve both rural and urban communities.

See also Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

E. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NOTE: The grants in this Section are those that were in effect as of the revision date of this publication.

1. Assistance to School Boards

(a) Foundation Program Grants

Provincial assistance to urban, municipal and amalgamated school boards for the operation of schools is paid in respect to the Foundation Program which includes the costs of supervisory and teachers' salaries, maintenance and operation of schools, transportation of pupils, summer classes for pupils, public school correspondence courses,tuition and boarding of pupils. The amounts paid in respect of these services is a percentage of the total cost of these services up to certain maximum amounts in each case. The percentage is determined by calculating the cost of these services in the previous school year at the shareable rates and by relating this amount to the amount which would be raised by the municipal unit if a rate of $1.35 per $100 of equalized assessment was levied by the municipal unit. The difference between the resultant percentage and 100 per cent is the provincial proportion. In those instances where the provincial proportion is less than 27.5 per cent, the actual proportion is disregarded and the provincial contribution toward the cost of Foundation Program Services is 27.5 per cent.

When the provincial proportion is calculated for amalgamated school boards, the cost of administration up to $9 per pupil enrolled in the schools in the area and the shareable debt service charges on all debts for school purposes paid by the board are included, in addition to those listed in the preceding paragraph, in the educational services whose costs are calculated. For these boards, the current year's shareable costs are used to determine the provincial proportion.

In addition to the payment of Foundation Program Grants, the province contributes the provincial proportion, with no minimum, of the net cost of cafeteria or school lunch programmes operated by school boards and approved by the Minister.

The amounts of financial assistance payable to school boards in respect of the foregoing are determined in the manner prescribed by the Education Assistance Act.

School boards may provide services in addition to those prescribed in the Foundation Program and the cost of these services, plus the cost of Foundation Program Services at rates in excess of the shareable rates, is borne entirely by the municipal unit, except for the special grants described below.

(b) Grants for Supervision by Non-Professional Employees

The province will contribute the provincial proportion of the costs of supervision of students by non-professional employees during specified periods before and after school and during the lunch hour. The provincial contribution for this purpose is limited to $350,000 annually.

(c) Driver Education Grants

Subject to the provisions of the regulations governing driver education, the province may reimburse a school board for net expenditures incurred in the providing of an approved driver education course.

(d) Unemployment Insurance Grant

The province will pay to school boards the provincial proportion, subject to a minimum of 27.5 per cent, of the amounts of Unemployment Insurance premiums paid by school boards as employers of teachers.

(e) Continuing Education Grants - Public School Programs

The province may pay to school boards grants in support of public school programs in continuing education. These grants are intended to assist school boards to defray administrative, instructional and related costs. Instructional grants, where students do not pay fees in excess of $20, are at the same rate as the provincial proportion of the Foundation Program, or 50 per cent, whichever is higher. Where students pay fees in excess of $20, grants amount to 50 per cent of the instructional costs, or the provincial proportion, whichever is lower. Administrative grants are made available to school boards engaging either full-time or part-time administrators of public school programs at the same rate as the provincial proportion of the cost of the Foundation Program, or 50 per cent, whichever rate is higher. In the case of part-time administrators, a limit of $3,000 is placed on the grant for cost-sharing purposes. In the case of full-time administrators, the salary is commensurate with licence and experience plus $1,500.

(f) The Department of Education has guidelines for making modest grants to school boards for community school programs.

(g) Literacy Education

The Department of Education gives assistance to volunteer agencies organized to provide instruction in literacy education on a 'one-to-one' basis. (Laubach Literacy).

(h) Canada Pension Plan

The province will reimburse school boards for the amount which they are required to contribute to the Canada Pension Fund as employers of teachers who participate in the Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Plan.

2. Assistance to Municipalities

(a) Capital Grants

The province pays the provincial proportion, with a minimum of 27.5 per cent, of the Debt Service Charges--retirement of principal and payment of interest--on all capital debt for school purposes incurred prior to the first day of January, 1956, and on the shareable portion of all capital debt for school purposes incurred on and after the first day of January, 1956. The shareable portion is determined by relating the shareable capital costs for school purposes to the amounts borrowed for these purposes.

(b) Regional Library Grants

The province pays to each city, town or municipality which has entered into an agreement for the establishment and operation of a regional public library, a grant in amount equal to:

(1) the provincial proportion (as determined under the Education Act) or 50 per cent, whichever is higher, of the portion of the operating costs not exceeding $1.00 per capita of its population; and

(2) the provincial proportion (as determined under the Education Act) or 27.5 per cent, whichever is higher, of the portion of the operating costs in excess of $1.00 per capita; and

(3) the provincial proportion (as determined under the Education Act) or 27.5 per cent, whichever is higher, of the cost of providing and maintaining branch library facilities, up to fifty cents per capita.

(c) Regional Vocational Schools

The province pays 100 per cent of the costs of building, equipping, and operating regional vocational schools throughout the province. The land required for each school is deeded to the province, without cost, by the municipal unit in which the school is located.

The province has transferred to the three amalgamated school boards ownership of the regional vocational schools of the respective regions. The board operates the program of the school and the province reimburses the board for 100% of the costs incurred.

3. Museums and Exhibit Centres

The Nova Scotia Museum may provide assistance to municipalities, societies, groups and individuals in planning museums and local or specialized exhibit centres in Nova Scotia, may provide assistance through technical information and skilled help in the preparation of exhibits, displays and programmes, and may provide grants to assist in the establishment and operation of such museums and exhibit centres.

Capital grants are infrequent, and are made only on condition that title to the property be vested in the province. Annual operating grants, not to exceed the amount raised locally, are based on an evaluation of the total museum operation. A set scale depending on annual attendance is provided for local exhibit centres. There are also special grants available on occasion.

For further information, contact the Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax.

F. DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Section 15 of the Water Act provides as follows:

(1) Subject to the regulations, the Minister may assist municipalities in the construction of sewage collection and treatment works by making grants or loans of money or guaranteeing loans made to municipalities.

The relevent regulations are:

4 (1) When the Minister is satisfied that a municipality has caused a pollution control study or survey to be made by an engineer or engineers whose engagement for the purpose was approved by the Department of the Environment, the Minister may advance to the municipality an amount equal to the cost to the municipality of having the survey or study conducted.

(2) When the Minister is satisfied that a trunk collector sewer or a sewage treatment plant has been satisfactorily completed by a municipality, the Minister may pay to the municipality a sum not exceeding twenty per cent of the approved capital cost of the sewer or plant, including the cost of a study or survey referred to in subsection (1), less any amount advanced under subsection (1).

5 Before furnishing any assistance to Section 15 of the Act, the Minister may require evidence satisfactory to him that a sewage treatment plant will be satisfactorily maintained and operated by the municipality.

Section 8(1) of the Environmental Protection Act provides as follows:

"The Minister for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of this Act and regulations has the power to: (1) make grants and loans for, (i) research and training of persons relating to pollution, waste or litter, (ii) the development of waste management and waste disposal facilities, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the regulations may prescribe."

3. (1) The Minister may furnish to a municipality assistance to develop a regional solid waste management program in an amount equal to one half the cost to the municipality of having the study conducted.

(2) No assistance shall be given unless the Minister is satisfied:

(a) that the study is comprehensive and will consider all the material aspects of solid waste management that are relevant to the particular waste collection and disposal problems, including recycling opportunities;

(b) that the study will adopt regional objectives and be conducted in a regional context;

(c) that the objectives and the proposed conduct of the study have been approved by the Department.

4. Upon completion of the study, the Minister will furnish further assistance in the amount of the remainder of the costs to the municipality of the study, if he is satisfied.

(a) that the proposed design meets the requirements of the Act;

(b) that the municipality undertakes to implement the program; and that the proposed method of financing the whole of the program is approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

G. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

1. Highways in Cities and Towns

Agreements may be made with towns and cities to pay a percentage of the cost of construction, reconstruction or maintenance of highways that form a connecting link in a main trunk highway of the province or in a main highway leading into or through the town or city. The percentage is equal to the provincial proportion of the cost of the Foundation Program of Education in the city or town as determined from time to time under the Education Act, but in any case is not less than 50 per cent of the cost of the highway work.

The Minister may share more than 50 per cent of the cost of a bridge on a highway that forms a connecting link in a main trunk highway of the province or in a main highway leading into or through a city or town if the bridge exceeds ten feet in shortest length between the front faces of its end supports.

The Minister, for the purpose of providing a more direct or more expeditious route for traffic through a city or town, may construct and maintain a highway or a portion of a highway within the boundaries of a city or town.

2. Snow Removal and Ice Control in Cities and Towns

A contribution will be made to cities and towns by the Department towards the cost of snow removal and ice control on the total mileage of highway under agreement in each city or town. The contribution is an amount which has been determined by using the estimated cost of snow removal in the area and a percentage based on the average provincial proportions of the Foundation Program of Education.

3. Sidewalks in Rural Municipalities

The Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may share the cost of sidewalks on a public highway right-of-way in any rural municipality. The sharing is similar to the method for sharing the costs of highway connecting links in towns and cities described in the first paragraph above.

4. Suburban Subdivision Roads in Rural Municipalities

The Department of Highways policy with regard to new subdivision roads provides that any new subdivision must receive the approval of the Department of Highways for road layout. The roads or streets are built by the developer, including gravelling to Department of Highways specification. When construction has been completed, the road is taken over, the right-of-way deeded to the province and the road becomes a listed public road. At the request of the abutting owners the subdivision streets can be paved on a cost-sharing basis between the abutting owners and the Department of Highways. In some municipalities agreements exist whereby the cost of paving is shared between the abutting owners, the Department of Highways and the municipality.

5. Village Streets

Another policy exists for the paving of village streets. These are grouped generally into three classes:

Class I — Streets that form part of the general highway system of the province in the sense that they lead from one geographical area to another and thus serve the general travelling public.

These streets may be hard-surfaced to a width of 20 feet wholly at the expense of the province provided they meet the required traffic warrant.

Class II — Streets that are not part of the general highway system, but are rather residential streets serving chiefly the people that reside thereon.

These streets may be hard-surfaced on the basis of sharing the cost between the province and municipality with the provincial portion based on the Foundation Education percentage but not less than 50 per cent of the cost. The municipality usually recovers its share of the cost from the abutting owners or developer.

Class III — Streets that not only service the people that reside thereon but also the general public because of the nature of certain public property located on the street, such as

public park, post office, school, or possibly a factory.

These streets are dealt with on an individual basis and the cost-sharing of hard-surfacing will be agreed upon by the Department and other parties involved.

Arrangements for paving village streets are normally made with the municipality in which the village is located, and not with the village directly.

H. DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

1. The Lands and Forests Act - Timber Dues

44 (1) The Minister may grant licenses to cut timber on the ungranted land of the Crown on payment of such dues as may be in his discretion.

45 Where a license to cut timber is granted under Section 44, the Minister may pay to the Municipality in which the land described in the license is situated fifteen per cent of the dues payable to the Crown under license.

2. Parks Development Act

(a) Campsites

2 (1) Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may grant financial assistance to any municipality to assist in the development of an approved campsite.

(2) The financial assistance in respect of an approved campsite shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of development and in no case shall exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

(3) No financial assistance shall be granted under this Act unless in the opinion of the Minister there is a need for the approved campsite having regard to its location in relation to other parks in Nova Scotia and the camping, picnicking and other facilities provided for the accommodation and enjoyment of the public.

(b) Improvement of Scenic Areas

8 (1) Where

(a) a local community organization wishes to initiate and carry out a project of local improvement by constructing and developing trails, scenic waterfalls, streams,or other local scenic or picnic areas; and

(b) that organization and the municipality in which the local scenic area is located agree to each provide twenty-five per cent of the cost of such construction and development,

the Minister may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, grant financial assistance to any such municipality or local community organization.

(2) Financial assistance granted under subsection (1) shall not exceed fifty per cent of the total cost of construction and development and in no case shall exceed twenty-five hundred dollars.

3. Dutch Elm Disease Assistance Program

The province will enter into agreements with municipal authorities and agencies for sharing the cost of sanitation measures taken against Dutch elm disease.

The province's share of the expenditures under an agreement shall not exceed:

(a) 75% in the fiscal year 1975-76;
(b) 50% in the fiscal year 1976-77; and
(c) 25% in the fiscal year 1977-78.

The total expenditure for the province under all the agreements shall not exceed:

(a) $200,000 in the fiscal year 1975-76;
(b) $100,000 in the fiscal year 1976-77; and
(c) $ 50,000 in the fiscal year 1977-78.

The province will share expenditures only on sanitation work undertaken on elm trees as preventative measures against the Dutch elm disease in populated localities and not in open, sparsely populated rural areas. Expenditures include labour, supplies and rental of equipment.

Within the limitation of provincial funds available, the first priority on claims will be for the cutting and disposal of elm trees confirmed as infected by Dutch elm disease. Pruning of uninfected trees in a locality where disease has been detected will have second priority. Pruning of uninfected trees in a locality where disease has not been detected will have third priority.

Each year the Canadian Forestry Service undertakes a survey to determine presence of Dutch elm disease in Nova Scotia. When infected trees are confirmed, the Maritimes Forest Research Centre, Frederiction, New Brunswick, advises municipalities concerned. For a sanitation programme to be effective, it is especially important to cut and dispose of these diseased trees prior to the first of May.

I. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Health Units

The eight health units covering the province are supported entirely by provincial funds. The Department of Public Works is responsible for providing offices for each health unit without cost to the local municipalities.

2. Fluoridation

Assistance is available to municipalities for the express purpose of assisting with the purchase and installation of fluoridation equipment.

This grant assistance represents 50 per cent of the equipment and installation costs up to a maximun of $5,000 and is payable in equal instalments over a five year period. That is, the maximum amount obtainable is $2,500 payable over a five year period at the rate of $500 per year.

3. Dental Incentive Programme: Community Incentive Grant

Community Incentive Grants form part of a four-pronged Dental Incentive Programme which has been introduced to help overcome the shortage and maldistribution of dental personnel in many areas.

A Community Incentive Grant amounts to $10,000 and is available to a community when the following four criteria are met:

(1) Obtaining an agreement or letter of intent from a dentist to locate in the area for a period of at least two years, longer if possible.

(2) The ability of the community to provide an amount EQUIVALENT to 25 per cent of the grant.

(3) Present availability and accessibility of dental services to the particular area as indicated by the dentist to population ratio.

(4) That funds allocated by the province be spent in a manner acceptable to the Department of Public Health and be subject to audit by that Department.

J. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Fire Protection Grants

Grants based on a formula established by the Department are paid to municipalities in which provincial schools, hospitals, and historic buildings of over $10,000 value are located. These grants are in consideration of fire protection services provided by the municipal units for buildings in the above categories.

In the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth, a grant is paid in lieu of fire protection rates in consideration of the fire protection provided for provincial schools, hospitals, and historic buildings. These grants are in the amount that would normally be paid for fire protection by private owners of the property.

K. DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION

1. Provincial-Municipal Grant Program

(a) Basic Recreation Program Grant

A grant is paid to assist municipalities with the cost of developing or maintaining recreation services for Nova Scotians. The grant is equal to $3,000 plus an additional per capita allotment if population exceeds 3,000, as follows:

Population	3,000 to 5,999	50¢ per capita
Population	6,000 to 14,999	25¢ per capita
Population	15,000 and over	10¢ per capita

(b) Leadership Grant

A leadership grant is payable only to those municipal units that employ full-time recreation leadership. Depending upon their qualifications, the Department will share half, up to a maximum contribution of $7,500, of the salary and related costs of an employee whose employment is in the administration, supervision and co-ordination of community recreation services.

(c) Program Incentives Grant

Municipal units that have qualified for grants under the basic recreation programme are eligible to be considered for incentive grant. The purpose of this grant is to assist municipal units in directing a focus on specific recreation activity areas or age group. The cost-sharing for each project under this programme is negotiated.

(d) Community Recreation Internship Program

The intent of the programme is to provide students enrolled at post-secondary educational institutions in recreation or related fields with an opportunity to obtain practical experience in recreation programming and administration. The program is also designed to assist municipalities expand existing or develop new recreation program services. Only municipalities employing full-time recreation administrators are eligible. The Department will pay half of each intern's salary up to a maximum contribution of $60 per week for all or part of 16 week period (May 1 - September 30th).

2. Capital Grant Program

The Department may contribute a grant to assist in the capital costs of the construction or renovation of public recreation facilities. This grant is also available to community groups or organizations, but as a matter of practice the Department prefers to see all applications for capital grants under this programme channelled through the municipal unit.

3. Little Red School House Grant

The Department may pay a grant of up to $2,000 to any municipal unit or community organization for the purpose of assisting in the costs of renovating existing small buildings such as abondoned or little used school houses and community halls.

4. Other Assistance

At its main office, 3rd floor, Bank of Montreal, P.O. Box 864, Halifax, the Nova Scotia Department of Recreation also has available to municipalities for consultation and specialist advice a number of qualified professionals in the fields of planning and evaluation, cultural development, sports, facility development, and community recreation programming. Requests for such services should be directed to the Minister of Recreation, the Hon. A. Garnet Brown.

Other programmes and services are available to municiapl units to assist in the development of a diversified municipal recreation programme. Further information on any service provided by the Department may be obtained by contacting the Department of Recreation Regional Representative.

Regional Representatives

Region	Name and Address	Phone No.
Valley Region	William R. Spurr P.O. Box 2140 Windsor	798-4616
Fundy Region	Richard Hayden 515 Prince Street Truro	893-9487
Cape Breton Region	Russel MacNeil Provincial Building Sydney	562-2224

South Shore Region	John MacLean P.O. Box 470 Bridgewater	534-5000
Highland Region	Gary Boone P.O. Box 668 Antigonish	863-1736
Central Region	Mr. A. Clark Cities of Halifax & Dartmouth	424-7623
	Mr. D. McNamara Halifax County	424-7622

L. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Municipal Social Assistance

The province reimburses each municipal unit for the maintenance payments issued to municipal assistance recipients in their own homes. The reimbursement is made to municipal units with organized social service departments at a minimum rate of 75 percent or the provincial proportion of the Foundation Program of Education, if the latter is greater than 75 percent. In units where there is no organized social serivce department, the sharing is 66 2/3 percent.

2. Administration of Municipal Social Assistance

In order to upgrade the standards of administration, the province pays 75 percent of all administration expenses or the provincial proportion at the Foundation Program of Education rate, if the latter is greater than 75 percent.

3. Homes for Special Care Operating Costs

The province prescribes minimum standards for Homes for the Aged and Adult Residential Care Facilities operated by municipal units, and reimburses municipal units for 66 2/3 percent of the per diem cost of maintaining persons in such homes on a needs test basis. The municipal units receive reimbursement at a rate of 66 2/3 percent for maintaining persons in licensed privately operated institutions who are unable to pay the approved rates. The municipal unit concerned must place the resident in these facilities.

4. Homes for the Aged and Adult Residential Care Facilities Costs

The province will repay to municipal units through their claims two thirds of the amount necessary to meet principal and interest payments on loans incurred for the construction or furnishing of homes for the aged and in Adult Residential Care Facilities. Tax rebates for the construction of such homes come under the provisions of Section 45 (1) of the Excise Tax Act.

In addition the Department of Social Services makes available a grant of $1,250 per bed for the construction of homes for the aged and for the disabled. Non profit Homes for Special Care caring for residents whose maintenance is being cost shared by the Department of Social Services will have information provided to the federal authorities on their behalf which is deemed required to establish their eligibility for the Excise Tax Rebate.

5. Child Welfare Services

The cost of child welfare services for wards of Children's Aid Societies is apportioned as follows:

The total cost of ward supervision is borne by the province. These costs are determined each year by the Minister of Social Services on the recommendation of a committee constituted under legislation and are based on the cost of fielding one social worker per 65 wards.

Local municipal governments share 50 percent in the cost of maintenance for wards in foster homes with the province bearing the remaining 50 percent. Maximum shareable weekly rate is $31.50. Maintenance for wards who are children of unmarried mothers is assumed in full by the province.

To assist in defraying the cost of workers' salaries and travelling expenses for the provision of protection services, each municipal unit through legislation pays annually 30 cents per capita based on the last census to a society having jurisdiction within the municipal unit concerned, with a like amount being paid to the Administrator or Family and Child Welfare if there is no Children's Aid Society having jurisdiction within the municipality. The province pays to Children's Aid Societies in excess of 50 per cent of the cost of protection services. Additional funds are obtained from voluntary contributions, financial campaigns and United Appeal. The formula for determining worker cost is based on one worker per 55 protection cases.

All services to mentally retarded children, which include Foster Home Care for retarded children, the Nova Scotia Youth Training Centre and four Children's Training Centres for severely retarded children, are financed entirely by the province.

The cost of maintenance of wards in child caring institutions is $24.50 per week with the province paying $18.50 per week and the municipal unit $6.00

The total cost of Special Protection Services is assumed by the province. These services include the operation of the Family Court, the salaries and expenses of the judges, and probation and after-care services. The cost of maintaining children committed to training schools is paid at the rate of $350 per year per child by the municipality of settlement, with the province covering the remaining costs. A maximum of $28.00 per week board is paid by the provincial government for the Foster Home Plan for children in need of special protection. Other costs such as clothing and medical costs are covered.

6. Day Care Services

Municipalities are authorized to provide day care services by virtue of Section 3 of the Day Care Services Act if so authorized by the Minister of Social Services. Financial assistance in the operation of day care services is governed by Section 5 of the Act:

> 5 (1) Financial assistance may be granted by the Province or the Minister in accordance with the Canada Assistance Plan to or in respect of
>
> (a) a day care centre registered under this Act; or
>
> (b) a day care centre operated by one or more municipal units or an agent of one or more municipal units; or
>
> (c) a child who attends a day care centre to which clause (a) or (b) applies.
>
> (2) When the financial assistance under the Canada Assistance Plan is inadequate for the operation of a day care centre to which clause (a) or (b) of subsection (1) applies, the Minister may make grants of money annually or otherwise to defray the capital or operating costs of the day care centre for capital or operating costs.
>
> (4) The Minister and one or more municipal units may make, enter and carry out an agreement or arrangement respecting the granting of financial assistance to or in respect of a day care centre registered under this Act or respecting the financing of a day care centre operated by or on behalf of the municipal unit or by the Minister.

The Department normally assists families using day care under the Day Care Services Act by sharing in the fee charged by the Day Care Centre. A sliding scale related to family income is used to determine how much the Department will pay.

M. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

Each Area Tourist Association will be eligible for a $9,000 grant to be applied to the salary of the Executive Director of the Association, provided he or she devotes a minimum of 6 months to the promotion and development of tourism in the region concerned.

Each Area Association will be eligible for up to $5,000 to be applied to grants to various festivals and events within the respective regions.

Each Area Association will be eligible for up to $4,500 for capital grants for festivals and events.

The Department of Tourism will not approve the construction of any new tourist bureaus in the province in fiscal year 1976-77.

A grant of up to $1,250 for each bureau in the province is available in fiscal year 1976-77. This $1,250 grant will be entirely flexible. It may be applied entirely to capital requirements or entirely to operating requirements or to any combination of both.

In all cases the funds provided by the Department must be matched by funds raised in the local area.

N. HEALTH SERVICES AND INSURANCE COMMISSION

1. Construction Grants

For new hospital construction the province will pay 40 per cent of the approved construction costs in the form of an outright grant. A further 40 per cent of the approved construction costs will be included in the province's Capital Debt Assistance Program. For minor alterations and renovations a full 80 per cent may be approved as an outright grant.

2. Capital Debt Assistance

The Health Services and Insurance Commission will make payments to hospitals based on the annual amount required to meet the interest expense and principal repayment of the approved portion of the outstanding debt after deducting funds available to the hospital from other sources for this purpose. The approved portion of the outstanding debt includes borrowings related to approved construction prior to April 1, 1972 and 40 per cent of approved construction costs after that date.

3. Operating Expenses

The Health Services and Insurance Commission pays the operating expenses of approved general and mental hospitals and mental health centres in the Province of Nova Scotia.

0. THE NOVA SCOTIA HOUSING COMMISSION

The province of Nova Scotia, through the facilities of the Nova Scotia Housing Commission, promotes housing development within the province with particular emphasis on the requirements of persons in the lower and middle income ranges. Areas in which specific assistance is given and which are of interest to municipal governments are:

1. Housing Studies

Studies are carried out to determine the housing requirements of various municipalities and the appropriate means of financing.

2. Public Housing Projects

Financial and management assistance are given to provide suitable public housing for low income and senior citizens. Project management and financing is frequently carried out by the Commission or may be undertaken in partnership with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Municipal cooperation is sought in establishing the need for this housing, identifying sites and in assisting in the subsidization of operating costs. The operating costs include a grant in lieu of taxes, the amount of which assists in defraying the municipal share of the subsidy.

3. Land Banking and Servicing Projects

Financial assistance and management expertise are available to municipalities which are suffering from, or which are anticipating, a shortgage of residential land at reasonable or acceptable prices. This assistance frequently extends to the servicing of land which has been purchased with a view to filling the need for residential building sites.

4. Assisted Home Ownership Program

Although the Nova Scotia Housing Commission is no longer directly engaged in granting loans to home builders, it is actively promoting the Assisted Home Ownership Program administered by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Assistance is provided to the home builder by way of reducing the interest rate and in the provision of up to $1,050.00 per year in reducing the monthly mortgage payment required. As well as providing a portion of the cash subsidy, the Nova Scotia Housing Commission also makes available technical guidance to prospective builders.

5. Native and Rural Housing Program

This program will be available through the Nova Scotia Housing Commission and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and is used to provide assistance to native and rural communities in the construction of low cost homes. The program provides for subsidies to reduce mortgage payments in relation to family income.

6. Neighborhood Improvement Program

Funds are available through the Nova Scotia Housing Commission and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to assist in the improvement of living conditions in seriously deteriorated neighborhoods. The purpose of the program is to encourage and support efforts of municipalities to concert with neighborhood residents toward the improvement of their physical environment and the development of social and recreational amenities.

7. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

Loans are available to home owners earning $11,000 per year or less, landlords who agree to rent controls, non-profit corporations and cooperatives to assist in the improvement and repair of substandard dwellings. The program applies to home owners and landlords in areas participating in the Neighborhood Improvement Program, in other areas through special agreements with the Province and to non-profit corporations in any area.

8. Other

Advice and assistance is also available in the development of limited dividend and non-profit rental projects by municipalities and by private corporate agencies.

9. Grants in Lieu of Taxes

The Nova Scotia Housing Commission pays a grant in lieu of taxes equivalent to full taxes that would be payable if the property were not exempt with respect to all revenue-producing property of the Commission, that is, property that is actually being leased or sold. Property that is being developed or being held for development is not subject to the grant in lieu of taxes. Not until construction is totally completed does the Commission consider a property to be subject to the grant.

P. THE NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR COMMISSION

1. Grants in Lieu of Taxes

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission is authorized to compute and disburse yearly grants in lieu of property taxes on Commission-owned properties and grants in lieu of business taxes on Commission-owned and leased premises on the following authorized formulae:

(a) Grants in lieu of property taxes--~~1/2~~ 1½ per cent of the total cost of land and buildings for each location.

(b) Grants in lieu of business taxes--4 per cent of inventory of plant and equipment plus the average inventory of stock at cost for twelve months for each location as at March 31st of each year.

2. Maintenance of Persons Convicted under the Liquor Control Act

The Nova Scotia Liquor Commission pays a per diem allowance of $4.00 to all municipalities for all persons convicted under the Liquor Control Act and serving sentences in jails in those municipalities.

Q. NOVA SCOTIA POWER CORPORATION

The Corporation and its subsidiaries are exempt from taxation under or pursuant to any Act of the Legislature. However, the Corporation may pay to any municipality a grant in lieu of any tax that would have been payable to the municipality in respect to any property exempt from tax under Section 16 of the Power Corporation Act and may enter into such agreements with the municipality as may be necessary for the purpose.

Generally, the Corporation pays a grant equivalent to 2 1/2 per cent of certain Retail Electric Revenue which is shared among qualifying municipalities in proportion to the Retail Revenue derived from each area. This formula is modified by several arrangements in areas previously served by electric utilities that have been purchased by the Corporation. All grants in lieu of taxes are paid on June 1 for the current year.

R. ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES BY WAY OF LOANS

1. Municipal Hospital Loan Fund

A fund from which the Province may lend to a municipality not more than 50 per cent of the cost of new construction or the making of changes in a hospital.

2. Municipal Loan Fund

A fund from which municipalities may borrow at rates fixed by the Governor in Council, generally at about the market rate. The fund is not intended as a substitute for borrowing on the open market, and, in fact, municipalities are not encouraged to make use of it. It is used when repayment should be over a term longer than 20 years and when municipalities have difficult selling bonds on the open market.

3. The School Loan Fund

A fund from which the Province may lend to a school board to assist in purchasing buses for the transportation of pupils to and from schools.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

A. GRANTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

1. Federal Government Properties

The property of the Government of Canada is exempt from taxation under the provisions of the British North America Act. Section 125 of the Act states: "No lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to Taxation." This constitutional exemption is reflected in Section 3(a) of the Assessment Act.

The federal government makes payments in lieu of taxes with respect to many of its properties, under the provisions of the Municipal Grants Act. Municipalities must apply for these grants, and the Act states specifically that no right to a grant is created by the Act. The Municipal Grants Act is administered by the Municipal Grants Division, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Generally, grants are the equivalent of the taxes that would have been payable had the property been taxable, but there are a number of exceptions to this principle. The assessment base is subject to approval by the federal government to ensure that the assessment is in line with the assessment of similar privately-owned properties. Usually, the federal government does not pay business occupancy or personal property taxes. As well, where the property would normally be exempt under other provincial legislation, the grant is paid at the lowest prevailing tax rate regardless of what the classification of the property is.

The Minister of Finance may, in determining the amount of any grant to a municipality, deduct from the amount that might otherwise be payable

(a) an amount that, in the opinion of the Minister, represents

  (i) the value of a service that is customarily furnished by the municipality to real property in the municipality and that Her Majesty does not accept in respect of federal property in the municipality, or

  (ii) the value of a service customarily furnished by municipalities that is furnished to taxable property in the municipality by Her Majesty; and

(b) such other amount as the Minister considers appropriate having regard to the existence of any special circumstances arising out of any heavy concentration of federal property in the municipality.

A number of types of federal property are excluded from the real property tax grant base. These are:

(a) real property forming part of an undertaking in respect of the conservation, irrigation, reclamation, rehabilitation or reforestation of land;

(b) a park, historical site, monument, museum, public library, art gallery, or Indian reserve;

(c) an improvement to land or structure that is not a building designed for the shelter of people, plant or movable property;

(d) an improvement to land or structure forming part of any defence establishment that, in the opinion of the Minister, is a self-contained defence establishment;

(e) real property under the control, management or administration of the National Railways as defined in Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, or a corporation, company, commission, board or agency established to perform a function or duty on behalf of the Government of Canada;

(f) except when otherwise prescribed by the Minister, real property owned by Her Majesty and leased to or occupied by a person from whom, by reason of his interest in or occupation of that real property, a municipal taxing authority may collect real estate tax; or

(g) the Houses of Parliament and grounds.

Transitional grants, declining to zero in the fifth year after the purchase, are paid where property of types (b), (c) or (d) is acquired by the federal government.

The federal government may also pay a grant to a municipality equal to the unpaid principal amount of the cost of any local improvement that has been specially assessed against federal property. For this purpose only, property of types (b), (c) and (g) are not excluded from the grant base.

Crown corporations, commissions, boards and agencies pay their own grants in lieu of taxes.

2. AIR CANADA

Air Canada is taxable as any other ratepayer and pays taxes in the usual manner based on municipal valuation at current tax rates.

3. CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(1) Grants in lieu of taxes will be made in respect to all Corporation-owned real property except:

(a) property leased by the Corporation;

(b) towers erected on or equipment installed on or in Corporation-owned property;

(c) Corporation-owned property leased to other parties; and

(d) Corporation-owned staff residences.

(2) Grants will not be made in respect of:

(a) business taxes;

(b) levies or charges considered by the Corporation to be other than levies or charges relating to real property; and

(c) services provided to other properties in the municipality but not provided to the Corporation's property.

(3) Grants will be computed on the general and school assessments and tax rates set by the municipality, adjusted:

(a) as required by the exclusions specified in item 2 hereof; and

(b) to be, in the opinion of the Corporation, comparable to those levied on similar properties in the municipality.

(4) Taxes levied on the occupants of Corporation-owned staff residences are to be paid in full with payment to be made either by the occupant directly or by the Corporation. In the latter event, the full amount paid by the Corporation is to be recovered from the occupant.

(5) Leases of Corporation-owned property to other parties will require the lessee to be responsible for all taxes, rates and charges levied as a result of such occupation.

4. CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

The Canadian National Railways pays grants in lieu of taxes on land and certain improvements in the cities, towns and rural municipalities of Nova Scotia where there is property eligible.

5. NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

The National Harbours Board pays grants in lieu of taxes on land and certain improvement in the cities, towns and rural municipalities of Nova Scotia where there is property eligible. The payments are made under the provisions of the Municipal Grants Act.

B. CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Under the provisions of the National Housing Act, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) promotes the improvement of housing and living conditions in Canada through several programmes of loans and assistance.

1. Housing Research and Community Planning - Sections 35 and 37

CMHC may make arrangements with a province or a municipality with the approval of the government of the province to conduct special studies relating to the condition of urban areas, to means of improving housing and to the need for additional housing or for urban redevelopment.

2. Neighbourhood Improvement Program - Section 27

(a) Contributions of 50 per cent of the cost of selecting the neighbourhood to be improved; acquisition or clearing of land for residential and associated recreational and social usage; developing occupancy and maintenance standards that will apply to the neighbourhood; making loans for commercial improvements in the neighbourhood; relocation of displaced persons; and employing persons to implement the project;

(b) Contributions of 25 per cent of the cost of improving municipal and public utility services for the neighbourhood and acquiring or clearing land that is not to be used for a purpose consistent with the character of the neighbourhood;

(c) Contribution of up to 25 per cent of the cost of relocating displaced persons and acquiring or demolishing buildings;

(d) Loans not exceeding 75 per cent of the municipality's share of cost after deducting the CMHC contribution and other federal grants, plus 100 per cent of the value of loans made by the municipality for improvement of commercial premises.

3. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program - Section 34

Loans, with maximum forgiveness of $3,750, to improve the housing conditions of low and moderate income home-owners in Neighbourhood Improvement Program areas or in specially designated rural areas, where acceptable minimum occupancy and maintenance by-laws are in effect. Loans to non-profit corporations can be made without being subject to geographic limitation. Administration may be handled in whole or in part by a municipality.

4. New Communities Program - Section 45

Assistance to provinces or their designated agencies for the development of new communities either by cost-sharing agreement or loan to cover land acquisition, planning, and the design and installation of services.

5. Land Assembly Program - Sections 40 and 42

Two forms of assistance are available to provinces or to municipalities with provincial approval or to a publicly-owned housing agency.

(a) Cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of capital cost is borne by CMHC.

(b) Loans for up to 90 per cent of assembly and development of land for residential and associated purposes.

6. Water and Sewerage Projects, Sections 50, 51, 52
Eligible Projects

CMHC assists municipalities with grants and loans for eligible projects which include the construction or expansion of sanitary sewerage treatment and disposal facilities, construction of sanitary trunk collector sewers, storm sewers serving new residential developments, water supply and treatment facilities and trunk water mains serving new residential developments. Planning studies for regional water and sewer systems are eligible for cost-sharing. Repairs and replacements of existing facilities are not eligible for assistance.

Municipalities with a population of less than 5,000 may apply for assistance under an option that permits a portion of all sanitary sewers comprising the project, with the exception of building connections, to be considered to be trunk collector sewers in accordance with the following schedule:

Population	Percentage of Sewers qualifying
1 - 1,000	50%
1,001 - 2,000	40%
2,001 - 3,000	30%
3,001 - 4,000	20%
4,001 - 5,000	10%

Eligible trunk storm sewer or water supply projects must constitute at least 20% of the cost of all storm sewer or water supply projects within the new area. Where trunk storm sewer or water supply projects are serving new developments as well as built-up areas, the projects are eligible only for that portion opening up the new area.

Loans

For an approved project, CMHC may make a loan of up to two-thirds of the eligible cost of the project. The term of the loan must be less than 50 years and cannot exceed the useful life of the project. Grants from other federal agencies applied to a project are generally deducted from the total cost of the project to arrive at the allowable cost for the purpose of calculating the loan. Loans for trunk storm sewer and water supply projects are available up to April 1, 1980.

Grants

CMHC grants can be classified as follows:

(a) A forgiveness of 25% is built into loans of approved projects and a further 25% of accrued interest on loan advances may be cancelled at completion of the project.

(b) A grant of up to 25% of the maximum loan that could have been made by CMHC in the case of a completed eligible project of sewerage treatment, trunk storm sewer, or water supply financed by other means.

(c) A grant, not exceeding the lesser of 50% of the eligible capital cost of a sewerage treatment project or 50% of that portion of the total of previous and present eligible capital costs of the project above $250 per capita, to offset excessively high per capita costs of sewerage treatment project. For the purpose of determining per capita costs, the population will be determined by whichever is the larger: the total population

of the municipality or municipalities in respect of which the project is being undertaken, or the total population that could be served by the project operating at design capacity.

(d) A grant of up to 50% of the cost of preparing a plan for regional sewer or water systems.

7. Municipal Incentive Grant Program - Section 56.2

Grants of $1,000 per eligible housing unit are available to municipalities approving the construction of medium density housing of modest price and size.

To be eligible for the grant, dwelling units must be constructed for permanent residency, be self-contained, and be connected to piped water and sanitary sewers. For lands that have been serviced for at least five years, the eligible density is 10 to 45 units per net acre, and for other lands the density is 10 to 30 units. There are also limits on the size of the units and the value must not exceed the A.H.O.P. price limits.

The program is designed to provide an incentive for municipalities to develop more land for modest size housing units, and generally encourage the economic use of serviced lands. Only those units approved between November 1, 1975 and December 31, 1978 will receive the grant.

8. Public Housing - Sections 40, 43 and 44

Two available techniques:

(a) Contributions of up to 75 per cent of capital costs and operating losses for the construction, or acquisition and conversion, of housing for public housing purposes (Section 40).

(b) Loans of up to 90 per cent of cost (as determined by the Corporation) for construction or acquisition and conversion of a public housing project (Section 43), and contributions of up to 50 per cent of annual operating losses incurred in operating a public housing project (Section 44).

9. Low-Budget Rental Housing

(a) Non-Profit - Section 15.1

Loans to non-profit organizations equal to the total lending value of the project plus a grant not exceeding 10 per cent of the capital cost and start-up funds up to $10,000.

(b) Entrepreneur - Section 15

Loan of up to 95 per cent of the cost of controlled rental accommodation for use by low-budget families or individuals.

10. Student Housing - Section 47

Loans of up to 90 per cent of the cost of construction, acquisition and conversion, or renovation of student housing are available to provinces, municipalities and their agencies as well as to universities, hospitals, school boards, cooperatives and charitable corporations. The province concerned must approve any loan.

11. Low-Budget Home-Ownership Assistance - Section 34

(a) Assisted Home-Ownership Program (Section 34.15)

Long-term loans at preferred interest rates, geared to income, to assist individuals in the construction or purchase of a house.

(b) Assisted Home-Ownership Cooperative Program (Section 34.18)

Long-term loans to a cooperative association at preferred interest rates for the construction, purchase or improvement of a housing project.

(c) Non-Profit Continuing Cooperatives (Section 34.18)

One hundred per cent loans, 10 per cent grant or A.H.O.P. assistance (item 11 (a)), and start-up funds (and R.R.A.P. (item 3) where needed when purchasing existing housing).

12. Assisted Rental Program - Section 14.1

A programme of subsidized rental housing financed by Approved Lenders to provide contributions (up to an average maximum of $1,200 per unit per year) to entrepreneurs in order to reduce operating costs so that rental rates may be brought into line with the market.

13. Assisted Home-Ownership Program - Approved Lenders (Section 34.16)

A programme of subsidized housing financed by Approved Lenders to provide contributions (up to an average maximum of $1,200 per year) to families who would otherwise not be able to carry the monthly payments related to the purchase or construction of a new housing unit.

14. Site Clearance Assistance (Section 27)

Funds may be provided for up to 25 per cent of the cost of relocating individuals who have been dispossessed of housing accommodation as a result of a site clearance project, and 25 per cent of the cost of acquiring or demolishing buildings after deducting the market value of the land.

The programme provides for the acquisition and clearance of:

(1) lands and residential units that

(a) are out-side Neighbourhood Improvement Areas,
(b) do not meet minimum housing standards,
(c) are beyond the stage where they can be economically rehabilitated;

(2) lands and buildings other than residential buildings that

(a) are outside Neighbourhood Improvement Areas,

(b) are located in a predominately residential area, inhabited mainly by individuals or families of low income,
(c) are being used for a purpose that is inconsistent with the general character of the area,

where the land will be used after acquisition and clearance for housing or recreational or social facilities.

This programme terminates March 31, 1978 and the total cost of acquisition and demolition of properties contiguous to one another may not exceed $500,000. It is not intended that the programme be used as a means to assemble land for redevelopment purposes, as other CMHC programmes facilitate land assembly.

Several programmes are operated in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Housing Commission and municipal participation is sought and encouraged.

C. DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Assistance For Small Craft Harbours

Under the Marina Program the Small Craft Harbours Branch has, under approved application, entered into cost-sharing agreements with provincial and municipal governments and the private sector for the provision of public recreational boating facilities. Under the agreements, the federal government agrees to fund major capital works such as dredging, breakwaters, etc. up to a total federal contribution equal to the amount agreed to be spent by the provincial and municipal governments or the private sector. i.e. for shore based facilities, floats, etc.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program the federal government provides for the construction of wharves, and launching ramps. The facilities are provided on a one-time-only basis with total expenditures not to exceed a maximum of $15,000 for each wharf.

The facilities provided by the federal government are constructed by or under the supervision of the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Department of the Environment.

For further information contact:

Director
Small Craft Harbours Branch
Fisheries and Marine Service
Department of The Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H3

D. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

1. National Historic Parks and Sites

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has an ongoing programme to assist municipal and provincial governments as well as private organizations in the acquisition and restoration or reconstruction of nationally important historic structures. An agreement is negotiated with the parties concerned to fit the specific requirements of each project. All such agreements contain similar provisions concerning the acquisition, restoration and reconstruction of each site, although variations do occur to accomodate particular cases. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs can, however, only become involved with those structures which have been declared to be of national historic or architectural significance. This declaration is made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Board fulfils the role of an independent jury in determining the significance of persons, places, events and structures, and acts as an advisory body to the Minister on historical matters.

The criteria on which sites are assessed by the Board require that they be closely associated with events which, or persons who, have significantly shaped Canadian history. Moreover, a building may be declared of national significance due to its great age and because it is an outstanding example of period architecture of which few still remain. If the Board recommends favourably, and if the Minister accepts the recommendation, it is then possible for the Department to become involved. In the vast majority of cases this involvement is limited to commemoration by means of a plaque or distinctive monument, and only in certain rare cases where the site is of exceptional significance (such as Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba or the Walls and Gates in Quebec City) will the Board recommend preservation.

Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. In general, the Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition and restoration if title to the property is to be held by the second party; up to 50% of the cost of restoration if the second party owns the property and up to 75% of the restoration costs if the historic property should happen to be owned by the Crown in right of Canada. The second party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged. If no acquisition costs are involved, normally the initial contribution is a nominal one, and the remaining pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Parks Canada. The final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

An example is an innovative project in Halifax under which Parks Canada has contributed approximately one million dollars for the exterior restoration of seven waterfront buildings which had been declared of national historic importance and which now form part of an urban renewal scheme. The project has been carried out by a private company, Historic Properties Limited, which leases the lands from the City of Halifax and is responsible for the restoration and modification of the building interiors to accomodate modern office space and commercial business ventures. A unique feature of this project was that there existed an agreement whereby Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) acted as the Department's agent with the City of Halifax and the private company on matters relating to the project.

National Historic Sites are exempt form payments in lieu of taxes but contemporary structures, such as staff housing, located outside of the National Historic Park or Site boundaries, may be subject to grants in lieu of taxes.

2. Capital Costs of Schools Serving Indian Students

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, through the Indian and Eskimo Affairs Division, provides some capital assistance for schools that serve a significant number of Indian children.

The legal authority of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enter into agreements with provincial and local school authorities for the education of Indian children is defined in the Indian Act, Section 114(1), invoked in submissions to the Governor in Council for authority to make capital contributions to the construction of provincial schools, for the payment of tuition fees, and in framing agreements with school boards.

Section 114(1) states:

> The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister, in accordance with this Act, to enter into agreements on behalf of Her Majesty for the education in accordance with this Act of Indian children, with
>
> (a) the government of a province,
>
> ...
>
> (d) a public or separate school board, and
>
> (e) a religious or charitable organization.
>
> Agreements may provide for the pro rata cost sharing of school accommodation and the operational costs of providing education of Indian pupils attending provincial schools.
>
> In actual practice the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development will enter into such agreements only when consent is given by the Indian parents whose children are involved and when representatives of the parents have been fully involved in the negotiations leading to the signing of agreements.

3. Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the provision of Forest or Municipal Fire Protection

For certain locations, Parks Canada will negotiate agreements providing for forest or municipal fire protection to national parks where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency. The agreements provide for the payment of an annual per acre sum to the agency by Parks Canada.

E. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice will pay the salaries of law students hired by individual police forces during the summer months under a programme designed to promote understanding between the legal profession and the police, as well as between young people and the police. The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police administers the programme.

For budgetary reasons, the number of participating municipalities is limited and applications by interested municipalities for participation in the programme should be submitted prior to November of any given year. At the present time there is a twelve month waiting period. The salary paid to a student is related to the terms of employment as set out between the employer Police Force, the Police Association and the Canadian Association of Chief of Police.

For further information contact:

Executive Director
Canadian Association of Chiefs
of Police
Suite 304
116 Albert Street
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1P 5G3

F. DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

1. Local Initiatives Program

The Local Initiatives Program (LIP) is to alleviate unemployment, improve the skills of the work force, contribute to community betterment and encourage economic growth. Its particular objective is to draw on the initiative of local community groups and municipalities to finance labour-intensive community betterment projects of a non-profit nature. Approved projects vary from recreation programming to information and homemaker services, and from community hall construction to house repairs. Projects are intended to provide jobs at the time of highest unemployment.

For 1975-76 projects, the project had to begin by November 3, 1975; provide a minimum of 60 man-weeks of work; and pay prevailing wages not to exceed an average of $125 per man-week. In addition to wages, LIP could pay up to $25 per man-week for other costs. Maximum grants for privately sponsored projects were limited to $100,000, and for municipally sponsored projects were limited to $150,000.

The deadline for 1975-76 applications was September 12, 1975. The 1975-76 program has a tenure of two years, which means that the 1976-77 program will likely be very similar to that for 1975-76.

2. Local Employment Assistance Program

The Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP) is intended to assist groups of individuals who would likely remain unemployed to create new employment opportunities for themselves. Projects are intended to contribute to the on-going self-sufficiency of project participants by providing resources such as occupational training, life and communications skills, counselling and placement. LEAP projects may be developed to prepare people for existing job opportunities. Where jobs are either non-existent or inappropriate, a LEAP project may develop a small business enterprise which is designed to create on-going positions for its participants by becoming commercially viable.

Project proposals are not solicited from the general public because the program is of a demonstrational nature with limited funds. LEAP officials identify potential participant groups and communities for the purpose of LEAP development according to local needs and national program priorities.

Representatives of community-based citizen organizations, voluntary agencies, federal departments and the provincial government are consulted in this process to ensure that designated participant groups and communities are appropriate. Once a group or community has been identified, a project officer works with a local non-profit organization, community or citizen group, voluntary agency or an individual in designing a project proposal.

A project may receive up to $200,000 for each year it is funded. If a project idea requires exploration or development, a maximum of $100,000 may be allocated for six-month developmental phase. It must be noted that funding is designed primarily to cover wages and will only cover the actual costs incurred by a project. Most projects are funded at a level considerably lower than the allowable maximum.

LEAP projects may be funded for up to three years, in addition to a possible six-month developmental phase. At the end of LEAP funding, projects are expected either to produce sufficient revenues to cover their operating costs, to have negotiated continued funding from another agency, or to close down their operations.

3. Canada Manpower Consultative Service

The Canada Manpower Consultative Service encourages management and labour to work together to bring about manpower adjustments needed because of economic and technological change within an industry, plant, or other enterprise. It can provide technical, consultative, and financial aid to management and labour to assist in the development of constructive solutions to manpower adjustment problems.

The service is based on three general principles:

(1) Research and advance planning to determine the specific manpower implications of the coming change and the private and public adjustment measures that need to be taken.

(2) Consultation between labour and management to allow workers to take part, through their chosen representatives, in developing adjustment plans to meet their needs.

(3) Coordination of private and public adjustment measures to ensure that the full range of government manpower programs is available to complement private measures developed by labour and management.

A Manpower Assessment Incentive Agreement with the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, signed by representatives of labour and management, establishes a Joint Manpower Adjustment Committee and provides financial assistance of up to 50 per cent of the costs of research, planning and consultation undertaken by the two parties. Municipalities are eligible.

4. Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program

The Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program enables the federal government to provide incentives for the expansion and improvement of employee training programs to increase productivity and reduce unemployment.

All employers and employer associations are eligible to apply for assistance under the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program, except federal, provincial and municipal governments and those agencies financed primarily from tax revenues such as school boards and police and fire departments. Public agencies whose income is derived from fees or sales, such as public utility and transportation companies, may apply as may provincial and municipal departments and agencies involved in the training of clients with special needs.

Two types of training cost may be reimbursed: direct costs of training and trainee wages. Direct training costs are normally reimbursed only for the off-the-job elements of training. Reimbursement of trainee wages normally ranges from 40 per cent to 85 per cent of the wages actually paid, depending on the status of the trainee, up to the maximum allowable under the Act. The highest rate of reimbursement will apply when the trainee is, or will shortly become, unemployed and simply lacks marketable skills. If the trainee is neither unemployed nor threatened with unemployment, training is primarily the employer's responsibility; under certain circumstances financial assistance for such training is available, but at a lower rate of reimbursement.

5. Outreach Program

The Outreach Program is designed to develop and provide through community based projects services designed to encourage employment to those areas or groups who do not utilize Manpower Services.

Community organization, groups, and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate as project sponsors. A formal agreement is entered into between the Department and the project sponsor and calls for periodic and scheduled payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement.

G. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

1. Capital Assistance in Consultation Projects

Where benefits to the Department will arise from a municipal construction project, by providing services to personnel of the Department or their dependents or to Department property, the Department may provide capital assistance contributions.

Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools nad upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities, for example a fire hall, that will benefit the Department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least.

Payments are made directly to the municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement.

2. Purchase or sale of utilities and Municipal Services

The Department will pay municipal or other authorities for the utilities and services required for the operation of departmental facilities. Utilities are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates.

In areas where no other source of supply for utilities is available, the Department may supply certain utilities on a cost-recoverable basis. Claims are submitted by the Department directly to the municipality or public utility commission concerned for utilities supplied, and payments are made for utilities purchased directly by the Canadian Forces Base or station concerned.

H. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

In all cases, municipalities should consult with the appropriate provincial government department (Public Health, Social Services or Education) before communicating directly with the Department of National Health and Welfare.

1. Family Planning Grants

Grants are available to municipalities, including school boards, to assist in developing family planning services and other related projects. The following programme areas are available to municipalities.

(1) short-term aid to establish new and to expand and improve existing family planning services;

(2) demonstration projects to increase public awareness and to facilitate availability of family planning services;

(3) training projects to train health and welfare agency staff in the effective delivery of family planning services; and

(4) research projects: studies whose findings are likely to facilitate availability and increase public awareness of methods and services, and to use existing resources more effectively.

Grants are paid for periods not exceeding one year at a time. Grants are intended to cover only essential operating costs. Changes in an approved expenditure pattern require the Department's approval.

2. National Health Research and Development Program

In order to stimulate and support health research, demonstration and research training projects of national interest, grants may be made available to support certain research programmes undertaken by, among others, local health agencies. These programmes include demonstration projects; innovative service projects; preliminary development projects; special health care programmes; prevention of disease, disability and death; and community-base studies. Any interested municipality should contact the Department of Public Health, Halifax.

3. National Welfare Grants

The Department makes grants to provincial and municipal welfare departments to assist in the development and strengthening of welfare services in Canada. The following programme areas are considered for support:

Demonstration Projects (innovative):

(1) activities relating to public assistance
(2) family and children's services
(3) rehabilitation services
(4) services to the aged
(5) community correctional services
(6) social planning

Demonstration Projects (developmental):

(1) community development
(2) social development projects operated by disdadvantaged groups
(3) youth or other group alienation projects
(4) preventive services
(5) projects relating to changes in welfare legislation and services
(6) integration of services
(7) projects relating to new problem areas which may emerge in the future

Project grants are not available for capital expenditures. Project grants also are not available for staff employed on a regular basis by an agency (except where additional staff are hired to compensate for the time any individual staff member devotes to a project), nor for regular, on-going operating expenses of the agency. Staff of the Welfare Grants Directorate are available to assist agencies with the identification, development, implenentation and evaluation of projects. For further information contact the Department of Social Services, Halifax.

4. Non-Medical Use of Drugs

Grants are available to discover, develop and demonstrate innovative approaches for dealing with the non-medical use of drugs, with priority being given to innovative community action programmes. Support is given in the areas of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention, including the encouragement of positive lifestyles consistent with physical, mental and social health.

5. Professional Training Grants

To assist in the training of health personnel for the staff of provincial and municipal departments (including hospitals) providing health services, the Department makes grants available according to provincial needs for bursaries (courses

of an academic year or longer) or for short courses (up to three months). The training is to be taken at a Canadian institution if possible. Any trainee receiving a stipend for more than three months must agree to work in the province for a period at least as long as the course of study undertaken. For further information, contact the Department of Public Health, Halifax.

I DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion does not provide direct financial assistance to municipalities. However, some of the subsidiary agreements signed, in particular the Strait of Canso Subsidiary and the Metro Subsidiary enable DREE to provide funds, through the province, for specific development projects, planning, and for municipal infrastructure needs related to development opportunities. Other subsidiaries currently being negotiated between DREE and the province may contain similar types of assistance at selected municipal centres.

Subsidiary agreements are signed under the umbrella framework of the General Development Agreement which was signed on September 12, 1974.

The overall objectives of the General Development Agreement are:

(1) to encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable, long-term employment opportunities and an optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia;

(2) to increase the earned incomes of the people in Nova Scotia;

(3) to assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in Nova Scotia.

DREE assistance is not intended to assist communities as such, but rather to support economic development opportunities. Only where community infrastructure is considered to be essential to the viability of the development opportunity can DREE provide any assistance.

See also Department of Development.

J. ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

1. Police Services under Contract

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will provide law enforcement services to municipalities under contract. These contracts must be approved by the Governor in Council of the province, and by the federal Solicitor General and Governor in Council.

The Municipal and Provincial Policing Agreements which are to be effective April 1, 1976 are presently under negotiation. Under these proposed agreements the federal government has agreed to share, with the provinces and municipalities that have contract agreements, the costs of providing law enforcement services. The agreements include the following basic provisions relating to cost sharing:

(a) the determination of the total costs to be shared; and

(b) the determination of the percentage of these costs that is to be borne by the province or municipality concerned.

It is proposed that the calculation of the total cost to be shared by the federal government and each province or municipality will be determined through the use of a direct cost formula which will identify the cost of provincial policing or municipal policing services within the province. The total shareable cost in relation to each municipality will be determined by multiplying the per capita cost of municipal policing in that province by the number of policemen assigned to that municipality. The cost will be based on actual expenditures during the previous fiscal year.

Under the new municipal agreements it is proposed that the municipal share of the costs will be 52% for the first 5 policemen rising by at least 1% per year to a minimum of 56% and for each additional policeman at least 77% in the first year and rising by at least 1% per year to a minimum of 81%.

The provinces and municipalities are billed semi-annually, in April and October of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the previous six month period. The municipalities are billed directly by the federal government.

2. National Police Services Programmes

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) system, part of the National Police Services Programmes, provides a computer-based central repository for information on stolen vehicles, licence plates and parts; vehicles used in the commission of a crime; abandoned or operated by a wanted person; wanted, charged and paroled persons. The information is stored and retrieved by police agencies using typewriter terminals connected via telecommunications lines from coast to coast.

The costs of the CPIC system are borne almost entirely by the federal government. The shared costs between the provinces, municipalities and the federal government include only the rental of the communication lines from the provincial data switcher to the police agency offices and the rental of their terminals.

In those cases where an agreement for policing exists between the federal government and a province or municipality, the percentage paid for CPIC serviced is the same rate that is paid for policing services.

A number of other services under National Police Services Programmes such as the National Fingerprinting Programme, Registration of Firearms, the Maritime Crime Detection Laboratory at Sackville, New Brunswick, and the Maritime Crime Index are available to accredited municipal police forces on a similar basis.

K. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

1. Transportation Development Agency

The Transportation Development Agency does not have any financial assistance programmes to municipalities as such. The Agency does, however, encourage, cooperate with, and assist municipalities anxious to study, to do research into, and to develop innovations in the field of transportation.

The Agency enters into a formal agreement with both the municipality and the province involved, and the study is managed jointly by all three parties.

2. Assistance to Municipal and Other Airports

The Ministry of Transport's financial assistance policy to cooperate with provinces, municipalities or other public bodies in the provision of airports is aimed at furthering the development or improvement of smaller airports suitable for relatively light aircraft.

In the case of airports of predominantly national interest, the Ministry may pay 100 per cent of approved capital expenditures and 100 per cent of operating deficits up to specified maximum levels.

In the case of airports of predominantly local interest, the Ministry may pay up to 80 per cent to 100 per cent of approved airport construction or improvement expenditures, depending on the class of the airport, and up to 50 per cent of the capital cost of buildings. Land costs are not shareable.

At present there is a total annual allocation of two million dollars established in support of this policy for the entire country. Applications qualifying for a construction must compete nationally for available funds on a priority basis.

3. Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act, authorizes the federal government to provide funds to facilitate the relocation of railway trackage or traffic in urban areas and to provide financial assistance for work done for the protection, safety and convenience of the public at railway crossings.

Part I:

(a) Joint Urban Development and Transportation Plans

When a province and the municipalities involved wish to redevelop a specified urban area, including new transportation facilities and new uses for rail properties and lines, they inform the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs and the Ministry of Transport of their intent to submit an application to the Canadian Transport Commission. The purpose of the application is to seek an order to relocate railway facilities. The application must be supported by an urban development plan, a transportation plan and a financial plan. Up to 50 per cent of the cost of preparing one or more alternate transportation plans may be recovered from the Ministry of Transport, and up to 50 per cent of the cost of preparing one or more urban development plans in respect of a transportation study area may be recovered from the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

(b) Railway Relocation Grants and Assistance

Upon the recommendation of the Canadian Transport Commission for federal assistance for implementation of the relocation or rerouting project, the Minister of Transport may authorize the payment of a relocation grant. This grant may not exceed 50 per cent of the net cost of railway relocation or rerouting. Net cost is to be determined according to a schedule contained in the Act. It takes into account such factors as land value changes and the adjusted cost of new railway facilities. Financial assistance may also be provided for grade separations for new railway lines and new safety devices on existing railway lines, if required because of railway relocation or rerouting.

Parts II, III and IV are concerned with increasing the limits of federal assistance for railway grade separation projects in order to bring grant provisions into line with the increased costs being experienced in the construction of modern overpasses and subways.

Part II - Special Grants for Separations:

Upon application to the Canadian Transport Commission, the following assistance may be provided:

(a) For construction of new grade separations:

(i) If costs exceed $1,250,000 but are less than $5 million, a special grant of $1 million plus 60 per cent of costs exceeding $1,250,000 may be paid.

(ii) If costs exceed $5 million, a special grant of $3,250,000 plus 40 per cent of costs exceeding $7 million may be paid.

(b) For the reconstruction of, or improvements to, existing grade separations:

(i) If reconstruction costs exceed $1,250,000 but are less than $5 million, a special grant from the Ministry of Transport of $625,000 plus 37 1/2 per cent of the costs exceeding $1,250,000 may be paid.

(ii) If reconstruction costs exceed $5 million, a special grant from the Ministry of Transport of $2,031,000 plus 25 per cent of costs exceeding $5 million may be paid.

(c) For grade separations required by new roads or highways:

When a new road or highway must cross a railway line as a result of a highway traffic rerouting scheme, a special grant of up to 50 per cent of the grade separation cost may be applied for to the Canadian Transport Commission. The Commission may recommend a special grant if it is satisfied that a grade separation is required for the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and that the new road or highway will divert traffic from existing grade crossings.

Part III - Railway Grade Crossing Fund:

(a) For level crossing protection work:

Up to 80 per cent of the costs may be paid from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund up to a limit of $1 million.

(b) For reconstruction of, or improvements to, existing grade separations:

If the total costs do not exceed $1,250,000, 50 per cent of the cost, from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, up to a ceiling of $625,000.

Part IV - General

Part IV is a transitional provision whereby the Canadian Transport Commission can retroactively apply increased ceilings in Part III to pre-June 1974 projects which have not been completed.

A railway crossing must be in existence for at least three years before an application can be made for a grant from the Railway Crossing Fund towards construction of a grade separation. The Act provides two exceptions: first, when the new grade separation is required by a railway relocation or rerouting project, and second, when it is required by a new highway traffic rerouting scheme. Grants provided for the reconstruction of or improvements to an existing grade separation will be made available where the grade separation has existed for at least 15 years.

Part II assistance will not be available to Part III projects incurring cost over-runs.

See also Minister of State for Urban Affairs

4. Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety Programme

This programme is directed at intensifying tri-level co-operation in the area of road safety over a five-year period with the objective of attaining a 15% reduction in the highway accident fatality rate in Canada.

Generally, the Province or Municipality pays all costs involved, except for the shareable costs of evaluation and for special costs resulting from the study, such as the costs of outside consultants and extra computer programming which are paid by the Ministry. Travel expenses for government and other experts brought to special seminars are also paid by the Ministry.

L. MINISTRY OF STATE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS

1. Railway Relocation

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, along with the Ministry of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission, is responsible for the administration of Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act, which deals with railway relocation. The programme is intended to help achieve a better balance between the need for efficient rail services and the adverse effects of railways on the quality of the urban environment and urban development. The programme applies particularly where railway facilities (tracks, yards and terminals) are obstacles to planned redevelopment. The federal government, under the programme, will provide a part of the cost of planning and implementing railway relocation and rail traffic rerouting proposed by provinces and municipalities.

Applications for support under the programme must be directed through the provincial government. (See also Ministry of Transport.)

2. External Research Programme

The programme is intended to commission research and development in areas necessary to the pursuit of the objectives of the Ministry. The Ministry will provide financial assistance for individual research projects. Approved provincial or municipal research projects are eligible for such assistance.

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ERRATUM

1(a) on page 33 should read: Grants in lieu of property taxes-- 1 1/2 per cent of the total cost of land and buildings for each location.